

REMARKS

Claims 1-45 remain pending. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

Section 102(e) Rejection:

The Office Action rejects claims 1-45 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Roberts et al. (U.S. Patent 6,560,633) (hereinafter "Roberts"). Applicants assert that pending claims 1-45 are not anticipated by Roberts.

In regard to claims 1, the Examiner states that Roberts anticipates a first client sending a first message to a first service to invoke one or more functions of the first service, wherein a schema for the first service specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke the functions of the first service, and wherein the first message is specified by the schema. However, as discussed above, the client requests in Roberts are conventional HTTP requests from a browser. Nothing in Roberts teaches that a message from a client to invoke a function of a service is specified by a schema for the service that specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke the functions of the service. The schemas referred to in Roberts are traditional XML schemas that are "used to understand the type of data being transmitted" (Roberts -- col. 4, lines 14-15). Roberts specifically states that its schemas are for data, not for messages usable to invoke functions of a service. A similar argument applies in regard to independent claims 7, 15, 16, 22, 30, 31, 37 and 45.

Further with respect to claim 1, the Examiner refers to col. 5, lines 17-64 of Roberts in arguing that Roberts anticipates "storing the set of results in space without returning the set of result [sic] directly to the first client, wherein the space comprises a network-addressable storage location." However, nothing in this or any other portion of Roberts teaches that results generated in response to a message from a client are stored in a network addressable space without returning the results directly to the client. Instead, Roberts teaches "model-based" web services. In Roberts, a client HTTP request is

received by a web services engine, which invokes the model-based web service to generate a web page and returns the results directly to the client. The client in Roberts is a conventional web browser that sends a request for a web page and directly receives the results back from the model-based web service. Roberts gives a clear example of this operation in regard to Figs. 7A & 7B which illustrate a client browser directly receiving cellular phone catalog web pages from the model-based web service of Roberts (*see also*, Roberts, col. 19, lines 10-50). Thus, Roberts clearly does not teach that results generated in response to a message from a client are stored in a network addressable space without returning the results directly to the client. A similar argument applies in regard to independent claims 16 and 31.

With respect to claim 2, the Examiner argues that Roberts anticipates “sending to the first client an event to notify the first client that the space stores the set of result [sic] (e.g., see col. 5, line 17-64).” However, nothing in Roberts teaches an event to notify a client that results from the client’s request have been stored in a network addressable space. Instead, Roberts only teaches, “When a request to the web services engine invokes a WSA, the system processes the request, and generates a response.” (Roberts col. 5, lines 19-20).

With respect to claim 3, the Examiner argues that Roberts anticipates “the first client reading the set of results from the space in response to the event (e.g. see col. 4 (lines 12-50), col. 6 (line 66) to col. 7 (line 32)).” However, the portions of Roberts cited by the Examiner have nothing to do with a client reading results from a space in response to an event. Instead, this portion of Roberts discusses that a client sends an HTTP request and receives results back from a model-based web service.

With respect to claim 4, the Examiner argues that Roberts anticipates “the first client sending a second message to the first service, wherein the second message comprises a request to pass a location of the set of results to a second service (e.g., see col. 4 (lines 12-50)); and the second service reading the set of results from the location (e.g. col. 6 (line 66) to col. 7 (line 32)).” However, the cited portion of Roberts only

Roberts teaches, “Other WSA's have startup functionality that generates UI in the response data. This generated UI can contain tagged behavior that causes the browser to generate subsequent service requests to the web services engine to connect to the running WSA, and invoke additional actions. In turn, these actions can result in the generation of a new or updated page that gets sent back as a response to the service request.” Nowhere does Roberts teach a client sending a second message to the first service, wherein the second message comprises a request to pass a location of the set of results to a second service and the second service reading the set of results from the location.

With respect to claim 5, the Examiner argues that Roberts anticipates a “second client reading the set of results from the space (e.g., see col. 4 (lines 12-50), col. 6 (line 66) to col. 7 (line 32)).” Applicants have carefully reviewed the portions of Roberts cited by the Examiner and can find no mention of a second client reading the set of results from the space.

The Examiner argues that claims 7-45 are similar in scope as of claims 1-6 and uses this as the basis of rejecting claims 7-45. This is an improper basis for rejection since the Examiner has not addressed the differences in scope between claims 1-6 and claims 7-45. Thus, Applicants explicitly traverse the rejection of each of claims 7-45. **Since the Examiner has not addressed the differences between claims 1-6 and 7-45, a proper *prima facie* rejection has not been stated for claims 7-45.**

Furthermore, in regard to claim 7, Roberts does not teach generating an advertisement of the set of results, wherein the advertisement comprises information which is usable to access the set of results. Applicants have carefully reviewed Roberts and can find no teaching of an advertisement that comprises information which is usable to access the set of results. A similar argument applies in regard to independent claims 22 and 37.

Applicants also assert that numerous ones of the dependent claims recite further distinctions over the cited art. However, since the independent claims have been shown

to be patentably distinct, a further discussion of the dependent claims is not necessary at this time.

In light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Applicants remind the Examiner that anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim. M.P.E.P. § 2131; *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claims. M.P.E.P. § 2131; *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Claims 1-45 are clearly not anticipated by Roberts.

CONCLUSION

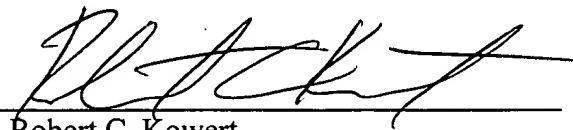
Applicants submit the application is in condition for allowance, and notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

If any extension of time (under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136) is necessary to prevent the above referenced application from becoming abandoned, Applicants hereby petition for such extension. If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/5181-65400/RCK.

Also enclosed herewith are the following items:

- ☒ Return Receipt Postcard
- ☐ Petition for Extension of Time
- ☐ Notice of Change of Address
- ☐ Fee Authorization Form authorizing a deposit account debit in the amount of \$
for fees ().
- ☐ Other:

Respectfully submitted,



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